THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1795. [N° 1741.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

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THE 10th article of the Treaty having been the subject of my last number, in which was stated, that to surrender the right of sequestration and confiscation of private property, in case of national discontents and injuries, was not only repugnant to the opinion advanced by modern writers on the law of nations, but equally impolitic to the United States—it having a tendency to destroy the energy of our government—*in this* I shall make a few remarks on its *preamble*, and tho' they should not convey that originalness of sentiment, so pleasing to the more literate, yet, since they contain facts, incontrovertible—facts probably new to some of my fellow-citizens, and not less interesting to all—the effort I presume will be its sufficient apology.

The following is that part of the preamble I allude to, viz. "his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, to terminate their differences in such a manner, *as without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretentions*, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding."

If Britain was so extremely anxious to terminate her national differences with America, as to abandon part of her *just* complaints and pretentions, rather than that the negociation of the Treaty should not be effected, then why was not his Majesty's minister, when called on, *empowered* to treat with the United States?—Nay, did not Mr. Hammond expressly aver that he had no authority from his Majesty for that purpose?—If Britain paid no regard to the merits of *her* complaints and pretentions, but solicitous of having all national discontents with America, done away, why was the irritating Speech of Lord Dorchester passed over, *sub silentio*, even without the least admonition from the British ministry?—If his Majesty had been inclined to pursue a pacific mode of conduct, and at all events finally to establish, without reference to the *merits* of *his* complaints and pretentions, a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with the United States, why were the orders of H. Dundas—to take and carry in for adjudication all American vessels—necessary?—Finally, granting that Britain thro' the influence of Mr. Jay's superior ministerial abilities, since the above infractions of our neutral laws, is now penitential and ready without any regard to the *merits* of *her* demands, provided mutual friendship would be the consequence—to treat with America; yet does not her navy grossly violate our neutrality, intimately concerns our government, and justly laugh at its credulity? Yes.—This declaration of Britain's anxiety to restore mutual satisfaction between the contracting powers is perfectly chimerical, having no other intention than to induce the Americans to pay *no reference to the merits of their complaints and pretentions*, but cheerfully to receive such a Treaty as his Majesty might be pleased to offer.

With regard to Mr. Jay—not to mention the unconstitutionality of his appointment from blending the executive and judicial branches of our government together, which by the constitution ought ever to be kept distinct and independent of each other;—and not to mention its incompatibility with one of the charges in the declaration of independence, exhibited against Great Britain, viz. That her King "had made Judges dependent on his will,"—for argument's sake, I will admit that he was, according to the constitution, legally appointed by the United States as envoy extraordinary to his Britannic Majesty; and then for a moment examine the powers and ministerial duties which were attached to that appointment—to see if they were pursued.

In the President's message to the Senate, wherein Mr. Jay was nominated as the most suitable person for this ministerial business, he says, that "going immediately from the United States such an envoy will carry with him a full knowledge of the existing temper and sensibility of our country; and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmness and cultivate peace with sincerity."—Under this assurance from the President Mr. Jay was elected by 23 of the Senate against 8, in the minority.—Will any person suppose after such a solemn nomination as this, communicating to the Senate that Mr. Jay was the *only* person, and that *he would be taught to vindicate our rights with firmness*—That the President, whose victorious successes in the field, and judicious conduct in the cabinet, have almost exceeded panegyrick, could be guilty of such perfidiousness, as to instruct Mr. Jay *by all means to terminate our national differences with mutual satisfaction and good understanding with Britain—even though his Majesty might require him to abandon the merits of our complaints and pretentions?*—No, it is not even a supposeable case.——Is not the presumption that the envoy, rejecting his master's "secret mandate, the orders to which the minister must carefully conform," felt such an invincible propensity for the cultivation of a good understanding with Britain and disaffection towards Gallic measures, that he was prepared, on his first interview with his Majesty at *any* rate, to make a contract with him?—Had not the envoy given abundant testimony, previous to his embarkation for Britain, of the opinion he entertained of the political state of those respective nations*?—Then with what probability of success his Majesty might decline negociation until the envoy could agree to form a treaty, *which should have no reference to the merits of our complaints*; and what compunction the envoy experienced in yielding a compliance to his will, I leave for the world to judge.

* *Britain and France.*

Hence in the very preamble of the Treaty, negociated with subtilty and circumvention on the one part, and submission and pusillanimity on the other, we evidently discover an avowed intention, by the negociators, to exclude all ideas of reciprocity.

FAIR PLAY.

European Intelligence.

ROME, May 20.

THE Pope arrived here on the 8th from Yarracina—Prince Augustus of England rode before him to the other side of the gate of St. Sebastian, where he descended from his carriage to kiss the hand of the Pope, who received his royal highness in the most affectionate manner. His holiness entered the city amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd, and the most brilliant symphonies of two orchestras, which the managers of the play houses had placed on his passage, to testify their acknowledgments for the permission which the Pope had given them for re-opening the theatres this year.

ALTONA, June 13.

The dreadful fire in Copenhagen was not got under before Saturday last, the 7th inst. between 3 and 4 o' clock in the afternoon. The number of buildings consumed by that great conflagration, amounts to 1363, and the number of families who have lost their habitations, of 3000. Among the former are besides many merchants houses, the town hall, the hospital for orphans, the latin school, convent, two apothecary shops, 24 brew houses, five sugar houses 200 gin distilleries, the admiralty and the principal magazine of naval stores. Forty three streets lay in ashes, and about 18,000 people, who have lost their homes, live under tents in the Philotophic Grove and other public places. The Danish government takes the utmost care to provide the indigent with bread and beer, and his majesty has appointed a committee to inquire into the cause of the fire, which is not yet known.

BREST, June 16.

Yesterday entered a very large convoy, of 200 sail, from Bourdeaux, Nantz, and Rochfort, loaded with corn, flour and wine. It is the same the English had announced to be taken by Admiral Waldgrave.

PARIS, June 19.

The army which has conquered Luxembourg for the, Republic, is going to take the place of the one encamped before Coblentz, which has orders to march to reinforce the army before Mentz.

June 21.

The Deputy Bourbon, de l'Oise, has set out for Brest where he is to embark for St. Domingo, Gen. Demay attends him.

They write from Brussels. That there are in Flanders about 2200 waggons, employed night and day, in carrying the wood cut down in the forests, for the building of ships. It is transported by land to Dunkirk, and from thence by sea, to Brest and l'Orient.

CONVENTION, June 23.

The Plenipotentiary Ministers of the Dutch Republic, were this day, admitted to the midst of the Representatives of the French Nation. They entered, followed by their National flag. One of them delivered a Speech. To which he President thus answered.

DUTCH PEOPLE,

The French Republic, promises to you, true Friendship, entire Liberty, and entire Independence; and every one knows, the French Armies, keep the promises of the National Convention."

The President gave the fraternal kiss to the Dutch Plenipotentiary Ministers, amid the shouts of "*long live the Dutch and french Republics.*"

NANTZ, July 3.

Every one knows this day, That the fighting on the 22d, 23d, and 24th June, was not to our advantage.—The English have in their favor a decided superiority of number. Our force consisted of 12 ships of the line, 2 vessels cut down, 3 frigates and corvettes, sloops and cutters in proportion. We do not yet agree in the exact force of the English; but it was at least 22 sail of the line strong; (some say 24) besides frigates and other light vessels. We have lost three men of war, the Tigre the Formidable, and the ci-devant English ship Alexander. This last was very near being saved by a frigate which towed her toward the port; but being overtaken by an English man of war, the tow line was cut to save the frigate. The remainder of our fleet have got into Port Louis; it now consists of the People, Nestor, Redoubtable, Mutius, Rights of Man, Wrigny, Zealous, Fougeux, Jean Bart, Brave, and Scevola—The last two are vessels which have been cut down.—The frigates are the Virginia, Regenerated, Cocarde, French Republican, Fidelle, Dryden, Tribune, and the Porcupine, on board of which was Admiral Villaret. The names of the corvettes, luggers and cutters, we do not know. We do not know on which of the three days they were engaged, the action was most severe; but the whole time, is a sufficient proof of the courage of our own men, in defending themselves so long, against an enemy more than one third superior to them in force. A report has just now been circulated, That on the last day of action five French men of war disobeyed the orders given to them by the Admiral, to protect the men of war which have been captured. The Admiral expresses much indignation at the conduct of the 5 vessels. We do not, however, vouch for the entire truth of this report.

Landing of the Emigrants—French Account.

After the action, the English, who received much damage, took shelter in Quiberon Bay, with thirty or forty transports they have landed in the Morbihan, near Vannes, Emigrants, some say to the number of 5,000 others 10,000, and some others 15,000.

A Citizen who has arrived from Brest, reports. That the roads, especially near Vannes, is covered with Republican troops, who are marching to protect Vannes.—It is even said, That these Emigrants, from the positions already taken, could not escape being surrounded. If it is so, the landing will turn out useful to us; and will direct us through dangers and misfortunes, to a triumph and success which will consolidate our republic. Nevertheless, the English are the perfect masters of the seas; and already they rely very much on the capture of Belisle if we may judge by the following letter, (which is by no means a forged one;) but the bravery of the garrison, and the firmness of the Commandant, are such as to remove the fears of every one.

BELISLE SUMMONED.

Extract of a letter from Belisle, dated the 9th Messidor, June 28.

"Yesterday the English squadron anchored, within two leagues of this place. The Admiral sent a flag of truce, to summon us to surrender; and to acknowledge Louis XVII. for our King.

"The English officer, charged with this message, landed on shore and was conducted to Gen. Boucret, who is the commandant of the Island. He said, it was reported we had provisions but for two days; and that he had orders from the King, his master, to invite the General to surrender the Island; for which he should be well rewarded; and his King would give to him an honorable office. Gen. BOUCRET, answered in writing to the officer, "*He had sworn to die a Republican. He commanded men who, like himself, had taken the same oath. And all would observe it, and die at their posts, before the English slaves should have the opportunity of boasting of the possession of* Belisle; *and that he might immediately go and carry that message to the King, his master.*"

"We wait now for the consequences of this answer; but are all determined to defend ourselves to the last extremity."

Yesterday there entered the Loire, an American vessel, loaded with 2100 barrels of flour, and 200 hogsheads of sugar: Also a Danish vessel loaded with leather and salted provisions. We do not know whether the Danish vessel has been spoke by any English armed ship; but the American was stopped and visited by a British frigate; and after she declared she was loaded with flour, and her destination was for Nantz, the frigate let her go on her way—wishing her a good voyage.

LONDON, June 28.

Yesterday an order of Council was issued for the Dutch prize ships to be immediately brought up the river, where the cargoes are to be directed of. The produce is to be lodged in the Funds, in the name of five trustees, subject to the claims of such of the proprietors as may prove, that they do not fall under the predicament of being subject to the influence of the French government.

July 1.

At the Diet of Ratisbon, the majority of the states, namely, the King of England, as Elector of Hanover has declared against the proposal of accepting the mediation of the King of Prussia. Thus the war is certainly to continue between the Republic and the Germanic Body.

War appears certain between Russia and Prussia. The Court of Petersburg has caused to be stopped every communication between Courland and Prussia.

The Prince of Conde has had a celebration at his quarters near Basle—when a magnificent funeral service was performed for the repose of the soul of LOUIS XVII—the late unfortunate Dauphin. The Prince has also despatched a Courier to Monsieur, informing him of the death of the Dauphin, and has issued a proclamation to the armies, acknowledging Monsieur, as LOUIS XVIII, King of France and Navarre.

Monsieur (now Louis XVIII) has just entered the 41st year of his age.—He has always been considered the most popular of the family.

It is at length acknowledged, in the Paris papers, that Charette and the Convention are at open war; and the Courier Universal of the 24th inst. contains the following very singular article:—"We learn by letters from Mentz, that a few days since Charette, attended by a considerable of his forces, had a conference with the deputy Reville, to whom he said, "I know that you have in your pocket an order from the committee of public safety to arrest me, I upbraid you for it, but I do not fear you."

During the Abbe Seyes' late stay at the Hague, General Dumouriez arrived there from Altona, and had several conferences with the Ex Abbe. The Ex-General is supposed to have afterwards proceeded to Paris.

The Spanish prize, the distribution of which was declared on Monday in the House of Lords, was made by the expedition under Commodore Johnstone, at least fifteen or sixteen years since. Any monies from will now be taken from the hands of trustees, to be distributed among a number of poor seamen and soldiers, or rather among their widows and relatives, for the greater part of the original claimants have died, during the litigation.

An English gentleman, travelling lately through Germany, was treated with much *honneur* in some of the little Electoral States, where people are treated with respect, who is not decorated by a title. He at once converted their insolence into submission, and passed trium-

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phantly through the other parts of his tour, by inscribing on his card the title of "Elector of Middlesex!"

June 27.

The mob at Marseilles, are said to have put to death between two and three hundred Jacobins, confined in the prisons of that city. At Montpellier, similar outrages are expected to take place.

The arrival of the Count de Artois in this country is shortly expected; an event which we deprecate, as extremely unfortunate, at least, at so critical a juncture.

NORFOLK, August 12.

Among the many depredations by the hurricane on Sunday the 2d inst. we have to regret the loss of some vessels, and dismasting and otherwise damaging of others.

Loss of the Schooner Flora.

The following account of the loss of the schooner Flora, Capt. Knapp, belonging to Newbury port, we have received from the mate, who arrived here yesterday—That the schooner after losing her masts, at three o'clock overset off Smith's Island, to the northward of Cape Charles and immediately went down in six fathom water. The Capt. Mr. Benjamin Peckham the owner, of Newport, R. I. and a Capt. Geo. Smith of Charleston, S. C. with a negro man, were unfortunately lost, Enoch Attwood the mate, and one black man saved themselves by getting on a spar, on which they were tossed upwards of five hours before they got ashore. She was loaded with coal, and bound from Richmond to Charleston, S. Carolina.

He also states, that in the morning they parted with two schooners bound for N. Carolina, in very light ballast; we fear they suffered a similar fate.

BALTIMORE, August 22.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of Baltimore now in Petersburg to his friend in this town.

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Respectfully sheweth,

THAT, confiding in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the constituted authorities, we have forborne to offer our opinions on the merits of the Treaty pending between Great Britain and the United States; though, as merchants and traders, our interests are, more immediately concerned than those of any other class of men among us; as well on account of the indemnity therein stipulated for past losses, as for the security we apprehend it will give to the immense property employed, by the merchants of the United States, in their foreign commerce.

But seeing, that other citizens have expressed their opinions upon this important subject, and fearing lest our silence should be construed into an acquiescence in those opinions, we deem it our duty, explicitly and publicly to avow our approbation of the conduct of the Senate of the United States; believing, that a different conduct respecting the Treaty would have subjected us to the imminent hazard of war, with all its concomitant evils; and more especially as provision is made for the establishment of public and private credit—a continuance of peace, with all the advantages under which our Commerce flourishes, and the further improvement of our country, now progressing in a degree elsewhere without example.

These are advantages and blessings, which in our opinions, greatly outweigh all the objections to the Treaty generally; and, as further negociations are recommended for obtaining a less limited intercourse with the British West India Islands, we hope that it will be rendered still more beneficial to this country.

Such being our sentiments, we submit them freely; and in confidence, that as they have not been hastily formed, so they will not be less deserving of consideration.

Signed by Thomas Willing, and 414 other respectable citizens.

THE ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I receive with great sensibility your Address on the subject of the Treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great Britain, expressing your confidence in the constituted authorities, and the concurrence of your opinions with their determinations, on this highly important subject. Such sentiments, deliberately formed, and proceeding from men whose interests are more immediately concerned than those of any other classes of my fellow citizens, cannot fail to strengthen that just confidence in the rectitude of public measures which is essential to the General Welfare.

(Signed,)

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, July 26.

"Since closing my letter, an express has arrived from Greenville, with the agreeable intelligence that the treaty is finished, and peace concluded on. Nothing now remains but the boundary lines to be run. We have not yet received the particulars, but I hope to be able to tell you more by the next conveyance. The following tribes were represented at the treaty.

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SIR,

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With due respect,

I am Sir,

Your obedient,

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United States,

20th August, 1795.

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"Our government are about to open this and other ports to the admission of West-India produce in American and neutral vessels, subject to sale for exportation in order to divert from Hamburgh and other markets the trade enjoyed since the capture of Holland, and we have no doubt it will."

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Don Joseph de Jaudenes, envoy from the Court of Spain to the U. S. arrived in town on Tuesday last from the southward.

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Late Chief-Justice in the State of South-Carolina.

SIR,

THE newspapers have announced to the public your appointment, by the President of the United States, to the elevated and important station of Chief Justice of the Federal Court, an office too important and dignified for a character not very far above mediocrity.

To fill that station with advantage to the public, and with reputation to himself, a man must be eminent for his talents and his integrity—for a dignified reserve, and a deliberate investigation before he forms, much less avows an opinion. He should be conspicuous for his love of justice in his private dealings, and in his official conduct; for if any thing can be discovered in either, that suggests even a doubt on this point, he must lose the confidence and respect of the people, his usefulness and his reputation are gone for ever.

A close and fair inquiry, whether you possess those qualities for the office, in the estimation of the public, or even in the opinion of your friends, should be made by yourself, before you accept the present appointment, *which is but temporary*, and must be renewed at the next session of Congress.

Now suppose a number of suits to be brought forward against you, to recover, in equity, for your own bonds, taken up at one third, or one half the sums which they promised, and which you received from the persons to whom they were given. Suppose a claimant to come into the Court, where you intend officially to preside, and to say, that "he called upon you to pay your bond for £. 1000; that you laughingly, told him you could not pay, that it was not the fashion of the day to pay bonds—that, being much distressed for the money, he offered you a discount of 20 per cent. if you would make some exertion to pay him, to which you replied, his offer was no inducement to you to pay, as you could go every day to the Coffee-house, and buy up your own bonds, at 50 per cent. discount." Suppose another to come forward and declare, that, finding he could get no payment from you, he had sold your bond at 50 per cent. discount to pay his own debts, and relieve his own wants; and that he afterwards found you were the purchaser; that you had found money to buy up your own bond to him for £. 1000, with £. 500 cash, though you had just before declared, you had not and could not get money to pay him £. 200, on account of the same bond. Suppose, sir, these things to appear and be substantiated against you, can the people possibly have any confidence in your integrity, or be willing you should preside in their highest Court of Justice? It is impossible to believe that a man, who would do such things, would not sell, at a good price, his official opinion.

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It is to be lamented, upon public principles, that the President had not known better your real character before the appointment. His motives in making it, cannot however, be questioned, every one knows and confesses his integrity and zeal to do right; but he cannot know every man in the *United States*; and the information he gets from others, cannot always be relied upon.

To save yourself from disgrace, it is the earnest wish of your friends that you may decline the appointment; since with these charges, exhibited by common fame, and believed by the people, it will be impossible for the President to nominate, or for the Senate at their next session, to approve your being appointed Chief Justice of the United States: You will then have to retire from that exalted station, with the marked disgrace of being dropped, or indirectly displaced for your follies, if not your vices.

If, Sir, the suggestions of common report be true, as to your morals—if the accounts published in the public newspapers, relative to your speeches, and conduct upon the subject of the treaty, are near the truth, you are wholly destitute of every qualification for that important station. You had better not expose still more conspicuously your vices and follies; but you had better retire into some inferior situation in your own country, where vice and folly have their votaries, and where you will find no contrasts, to blast your reputation, and keep you in the shade. Be assured, that with present impressions, you will find no admirers in the middle and northern states; but, instead of a cordial respect, due to the office, you will, from your own demerits, be put into Coventry wherever you go. No man, who regards his own reputation, will admit you into his house; but, whilst he respects and notices your brethern of the Bench every man must, in his own defence treat you with neglect.

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At the annual Town Meeting held here last Tuesday, for the Choice of Representatives to sit in the General Assembly, the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz. George Champlin, Esq; John Handy, Esq; Mr. Nicholas Taylor, Mr. John L. Boss, Mr. Christopher Fowler, and Simeon Martin, Esq.

Welcome Arnold, John Smith, and Charles Lippitt,

phonely through the other parts of his tour, by inscribing on his card the title of "Elector of Middlesex!"

June 27.

The mob at Marseilles, are said to have put to death between two and three hundred Jacobins, confined in the prisons of that city. At Montpellier, similar outrages are expected to take place.

The arrival of the Count de Artois in this country is shortly expected; an event which we deprecate, as extremely unfortunate, at least, at so critical a juncture.

NORFOLK, August 12.

Among the many depredations by the hurricane on Sunday the 2d inst we have to regret the loss of some vessels, and dismasting and otherwise damaging of others.

Loss of the Schooner Flora.

The following account of the loss of the schooner Flora, Capt, Knapp, belonging to Newbury port, we have received from the mate, who arrived here yesterday—That the schooner after losing her masts, at three o'clock overset off Smith's Island, to the northward of Cape Charles and immediately went down in six fathom water. The Capt. Mr. Benjamin Peckham the owner, of Newport, R. I. and a Capt. Geo. Smith of Charleston, S. C. with a negro man, were unfortunately lost, Elijah Attwood the mate, and one black man saved themselves by getting on a spar, on which they were tossed upwards of five hours before they got ashore. She was loaded with coal, and bound from Richmond to Charleston, S. Carolina.

He also states, that in the morning they parted with two schooners bound for N. Carolina, in very light ballast; we fear they suffered a similar fate.

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Yesterday arrived in Town the Hon. Edmund Randolph, Esq; late Secretary of State.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

Last Thursday the Inhabitants of this Town were witnesses to a *grand Display* of the TREATY. Certain Masters of Vessels moved in great Order through the Main Street to Equality Square, having in their Front the Effigy of the late Chief Justice, exalted in a Cart, drawn by a *white Horse* and decorated with the usual and proper Ornament, a *Purse*. The Treaty was borne in the Hand which offered the degrading Instrument to the Citizens of the United States. During the Procession the utmost Decency was observed. The Music was excellent, and the Gentlemen were happy to recognize their old favourite Tune, Yanky Doodle.——This was a truly solemn March.——The Men who thus expressed their Sentiments of the Treaty were once Slaves; they had obliged their Masters to acknowledge their Independence; they had fought for Liberty; they had flattered themselves that Freedom was secured to them, their Wives and Children; when they were robbed of their Property on the Seas by insolent Britons, and reduced from Plenty to Poverty, they fed for their distressed Families like men; like Freemen they rested their Sufferings with their Country, expecting her Protection; disappointed, their Resentment towards the Men, in whom they had hoped, induced them to devote his Resemblance, after having exposed it in the Manner before related, to a Gallows erected near Equality Tree, where it was consumed, together with its Trappings.—Huzza closed the Exhibition.

MARRIED]—Capt. JOHN VILETT, to Miss PATIENCE TILLINGHAST, Daughter of Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq.

DIED]—A few Days since, at his Seat near Philadelphia, WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq; Attorney General of the United States.

—In this Town, Miss CATHARINE NICHOLS, second Daughter of Mr. Walter Nichols.

☞ *The Public are respectfully informed, that the Cargo of the Prize Ship Nostra Senora Del Carmel, as advertised last Week to be sold at Public Auction to commence this Day—is postponed.—Notice of the Sale with the Particulars of the Cargo, will be announced in a future Paper.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, August 30.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New York
—— Polly, Finch,	Boston
—— Harlequin, Adams,	Ditto
—— Fame, Chase,	New York
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
CLEARED,	
Sloop Sally, Grey,	Providence
—— Speedwell, Barlow,	Turks Island
—— New-York Packet, Shaw,	Charleston
—— Harlequin, Adams,	Providence
—— Fanny, Gilbert,	New London

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of the *Rhode Island Bridge* are hereby notified, that there is assessed on each Share Nineteen Dollars, payable to the Treasurer at his House, viz Nine Dollars on or before the Fourth Day, and Ten Dollars on or before the Fourteenth Day of the present Month.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

Sept. 1, 1795

Just imported from HAMBURGH, and to be SOLD, BY

Gardner & Dean,

A very large and elegant Assortment of *LOOKING GLASSES*, with an Assortment of *GLASS WARE*.

Aug. 31.

For BOSTON,

And immediately back to NEWPORT,

The Sloop Harlequin,

JACOB ADAMS, Master,

WILL sail in four Days—For Freight or Passage apply to SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, August 31, 1795.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
August 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of MARSH LEWIS of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Trader, alias Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden, at South Kingstown, on the last Monday of October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756. for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secry.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 2.

Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, *(never performed here)* call'd

The ROAD TO RUIN;

OR,

THE WAY TO AVOID IT:

To which will be added the FARCE of

The King & Miller of Mansfield.

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

United States of America.

RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed before Henry Marchant, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode Island District, in Behalf of Joseph Wanton, Esq; his Catholic Majesty's Vice-Consul for the State of Rhode-Island, and Agent for Fernando Berenguer, of Havanah, in the Island of Cuba, in the Dominions of his said Catholic Majesty, Merchant—against the Ship Nuestra Senora del Carmen, her Sails, Rigging, Apparel, Boat or Boats, Guns, and every Thing appertaining to the said Ship, together with her Cargo, brought into the Port of Newport, in the District of Rhode-Island, as is alledged in said Libel—and that Trial will be had on said Libel, at Newport, in said Rhode-Island District, on the Sixteenth Day of September next, at a Special District Court then and there to be held for that Purpose.

W. PECK, *Marshal*
Rhode Island District.

August 26th, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER PHEBE,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master,

ABOUT 80 Tons Burthen, entirely new, and well found, having good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail the first of October.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. BURRELL.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER SALLY,

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail the 15th October.—For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport August 24, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He wants as an Apprentice to the above Business, a smart active LAD, between 10 and 14 Years of Age.——One out of the Country would be prefered.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

West-India and New-England

RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
BROWN SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,

A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes, by the Box—and sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

Any Person having a House and about 20 Acres of Land, within 3 Miles of this Town, to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to him.

Newport, Aug. 17, 1795.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Just imported, *via* New-York,

AND TO BE SOLD

Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain.	Broadcloths,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,	Corded Dimities,
Handkerchiefs,	Marseilles Waistcoating,
Mens Gloves,	Calico, of all kinds,
Ditto Hose,	Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Tammies,	Fancy Chintzes,
Durants,	Leylac Ditto,
Calamancoes,	Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,	Book and Jaconet Muslins,
Taboreens,	A Variety of Lutestrings,
Patent Laces,	Black Satin Florentine,
Cambricks,	Satinets,
Linens,	Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Mode,	Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.
Black Gauze,	
Muslin Chintz Shawls,	
Purple Ditto,	
Olive Ditto,	
Superfine Cassimeres,	

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter Casks,	Window Glass by the Box,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,	Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,	Salt fit for the Fishery,
West-India Rum by Ditto,	Cotton by the Bag,
New England Ditto by Do.	Flour by the Barrel,
Geneva,	Brimstone by Ditto,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,	Sole-Leather,
Molasses by the Hogshead,	Porter in Bottles,
Lost and brown Sugars,	Corks by the Gross,
Bohea Tea,	Nail Rods,
Hyson Ditto,	Bar Iron,
Fresh Raisins,	Cabooses and Stoves,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,	Anchors of all Sizes,
Powder and Shot,	Hard Soap by the Box,
Bar Lead,	Pepper,
Brass Kettles,	Allspice,
	And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP-COFFEE HOUSE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Woodward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport June 8, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

Newport, August, 10, 1795.

Esquires, and Mr. Richard Jackson, jun. are chosen to represent the Town of Providence.

Yesterday arrived in Town the Hon. Edmund Randolph, Esq; late Secretary of State.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

Last Thursday the Inhabitants of this Town were witnesses to a *grand Display* of the TREATY. Certain Masters of Vessels moved in great Order through the Main Street to Equality Square, having in their Front the Effigy of the late Chief Justice, exalted in a Cart, drawn by a *white Horse*, and decorated with the usual and proper Ornament, a *Purse*. The Treaty was borne in the Hand which offered the degrading Instrument to the Citizens of the United States. During the Procession the utmost Decency was observed. The Music was excellent, and the Gentlemen were happy to recognize their old favourite Tune, Yanky Doodle.——This was a truly solemn March.——The Men who thus expressed their Sentiments of the Treaty were once Slaves; they had obliged their Masters to acknowledge their Independence; they had fought for Liberty; they had flattered themselves that Freedom was secured to them, their Wives and Children; when they were robbed of their Property on the Seas by insolent Britons, and reduced from Plenty to Poverty, they felt for their distressed Families like men; like Freemen they rested their Sufferings with their Country, expecting her Protection; disappointed, their Resentment towards the Man, in whom they had hoped, induced them to devote his Resemblance, after having exposed it in the Manner before related, to a Gallows erected near Equality Tree, where it was consumed, together with its Trappings.—Huzza closed the Exhibition.

MARRIED]—Capt. JOHN VILETT, to Miss PATIENCE TILLINGHAST, Daughter of Nicholas P. Tillinghast, Esq.

DIED]—A few Days since, at his Seat near Philadelphia, WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq; Attorney General of the United States.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, August 31.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New York
— Polly, Finch,	Boston
— Harlequin, Adams,	Ditto
— Fame, Chase,	New York
— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
CLEARED,	
Sloop Sally, Grey,	Providence
— Speedwell, Barlow,	Turks Island
— New-York Packet, Shaw,	Charleston
— Harlequin, Adams,	Providence
— Fanny, Gilbert,	New London

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

August 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of MARSH LEWIS, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Trader, alias Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden, at South Kingstown, on the last Monday of October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors ought not to be granted.

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HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

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The ROAD TO RUIN,

OR,

THE WAY TO AVOID IT:

To which will be added the FARCE of

The King & Miller of Mansfield.

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

United States of America.

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Rhode Island District.

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EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master,

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Newport, August 24, 1795.

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Newport August, 24 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

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Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He wants as an Apprentice to the above Business, a smart active LAD, between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be prefered.

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TO BE SOLD, BY

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BROKER,

West-India and New-England

RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
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FLOUR, by the Barrel,

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A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

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A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,	Broadcloths,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,	Corded Dimities,
Handkerchiefs,	Marseilles Waistcoating,
Mens Gloves,	Calico, of all kinds,
Ditto Hose,	Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Tammies,	Fancy Chintzes,
Durants,	Leylac Ditto,
Calamancoes,	Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Moreens,	Book and Jaconet Muslins,
Taboreens,	A Variety of Lutestrings,
Patent Laces,	Black Satin Florentine,
Cambricks,	Satinets,
Linens,	Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Mode,	Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.
Black Gauze,	
Muslin Chintz Shawls,	
Purple Ditto,	
Olive Ditto,	
Superfine Cassimeres,	

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,	Window Glass by the Box,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,	Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,	Salt fit for the Fishery,
West-India Rum by Ditto,	Cotton by the Bag,
New England Ditto by Do.	Flour by the Barrel,
Geneva,	Brimstone by Ditto,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,	Sole-Leather,
Molasses by the Hogshead,	Porter in Bottles,
Loaf and brown Sugars,	Corks by the Gross,
Bohea Tea,	Nail Rods,
Hyson Ditto,	Bar Iron,
Fresh Raisins,	Cabooses and Stoves,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,	Anchors of all Sizes,
Powder and Shot,	Hard Soap by the Box,
Bar Lead,	Pepper,
Brass Kettles,	Allspice,
	And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP-COFFEE HOUSE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish-Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport June 8, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and CHARLES WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

Newport, August, 10, 1795.

On the frequent defeats of the English, during the last Campaign.

THE toaſt of the Frenchmen in wars dread alarms,
"O'er hoſtile ramparts," is "*ſucceſs to our* ARMS!"
But drove from each trench and repuls'd from each poſt,
"*Succeſs to our* LEGS" is the Engliſhman's toaſt.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

{ *Continued from our laſt.* }

FRUIT LIQUOR.

PRODUCE. This may be viewed in a five fold light.

The produce of Fruit.
The produce of Trees.
The produce of Ground.
The produce of individuals.
The produce of the Diſtrict.

THE PRODUCE OF FRUIT depends much on the *ſpecies* of fruit, as well as the *ſeaſon* it is nurtured in. Pears large eſt yield much more juice than apples. And of the ſpecies of apples, much more than others. The general eſtimation is eight bags of apples, or 6 bags of pears to a hogſhead of liquor. Hence one ſorts of apples, as the Hagloe Crab and the Stire, in ſome dry ſeaſons, will require near three hogſheads, or any other meaſure, of fruit to one of liquor.

THE PRODUCE OF TREES is extraordinary; evincing, in a ſtriking manner, the fertility of the ſoil of this country. I was ſhown a *pear* tree, off which *two* hogſheads were made this year; and in the ſame ſurrey of grounds was an apple tree, from which the ſame quantity was *expected* to be drawn. But this, ſuppoſing the expectation to be fulfilled, is a rare inſtance, I believe.—*One* hogſhead of *cider*, I underſtand, is reckoned a great produce: three barrels a very great yield for one tree.—But *three* hogſheads of *perry* were, *it is ſaid*, this year, produced by *one* pear tree!

But fruit, this year, is not only large and thickly hung upon the trees, but yields an unuſual proportion of juice; which is nevertheleſs eſteemed to be of a good quality.

THE PRODUCE OF GROUND I have been informed, and by an authority which I have no reaſon to doubt, that 20 hogſheads have been made from an acre of ground—a cloſe orchard. This is not improbable; for it appears, above, the 40 trees may ſtand tolerably well on an acre of ground: ſo that the produce, in this caſe, is only half an hogſhead each tree.

THE PRODUCE OF INDIVIDUALS, in a plentiful year runs very high. This year, there are ſeveral men, who will make between two and three hundred hogſheads. I am aſſured by a perſon, who ought to be a judge of the ſubject that there are ſome few individuals, who will, this year, make 500 hogſheads of liquor; including cider, perry, and their own family drink. This is the leſs incredible, when we conſider that there are individual plantations—ſingle orchards—in Herefordſhire, of 30 to 40 acres each.

It is from theſe larger plantations that the markets are principally ſupplied. Farmers, in general, have ſeldom more fruit than will ſupply their own enormous drinking-houſes.

It is obſervable, however, that cottagers, from incroachments made from commons and larger waſtes (paying perhaps the Lord of the Manor a ſmall quit-rent) throughout, collectively, no inconſiderable quantity of liquor. Some of them making perhaps in a plentiful year, 8 to 10 hogſheads; and having uſually work people to quench, the principal part of it goes of courſe to market.

THE PRODUCE OF THE COUNTRY In a fruit year, muſt be immenſe. Far exceeding the general conception. The produce of the four counties (of Glouceſter, Monmouth, Hereford and Worceſter) which has paſſed thro' the dealer's hands, has been eſtimated at 15000 hogſheads. And a quantity ſuperior to that is, in a plentiful year, probably conſumed within the diſtrict. The produce of the four counties, in a par of years, may therefore be laid at 30,000 hogſheads.

[To be continued.]

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing by SUBSCRIPTION an Engraving of a SOUTH WEST VIEW of the TOWN of NEWPORT.

CONDITIONS—

1ſt. THAT the Publication ſhall be by Subſcription, and that the Price of the Engraving ſhall be 3ſ. or 4,6 coloured.

2d. The Dimenſions ſhall be 14 Inches by 8 Inches, executed by an Artiſt of the firſt Reputation, and publiſhed upon Paper of a ſuperior Quality.

3d. The Publication to commence as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers ſhall appear to defray the Expence.

The beautiful Proſpect which a South Weſt View of the Town of Newport affords, is a ſufficient Inducement to the Undertaking.—To the Citizens of Newport who are daily in the Habit of ſurveying its Beauties no Recommendation is neceſſary.

Subſcriptions are received by JACOB RICHARDSON, Eſq; at the Poſt-Office—and by SAMUEL KING, in this Town.

Newport, Auguſt 20th 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Town Council of North Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Eſtate of JONATHAN SLOCUM, Mariner, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Twelve Months from this Date being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe—Therefore, we hereby notify ſaid Creditors to bring in their reſpective Claims to either of us the Subſcribers, at our reſpective Dwellings, at any Time within ſaid Term.

JOHN CHADSEY,
FRANCIS REYNOLDS.

Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment, and eſcape Trouble, and ſave Coſt.

ELIZABETH SLOCUM Adminiſtratrix.

North Kingſtown, Auguſt 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the beſt Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum. Alſo Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, Auguſt 24 1795.

Any Perſons inclined to take in WEAVING, at their own Homes, may have conſtant Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply at the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

Newport, Aug 19. 1795.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of PARKER LAWTON, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement, within Three Months from this Date:—And thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment within the above Time, to

SARAH LAWTON, Adminiſtratrix

Newport, Auguſt 24 1795.

WANTED,

Two active Lads, about ſixteen or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleſton, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer.

24th Auguſt, '95.

For SALE,

A very convenient Houſe, pleaſantly ſituated, with a Well of excellent Water in the Waſh Room, a good Cellar, paved, and a Garden.—For further Information, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Auguſt 24 1795

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH HAMMOND, late of South Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate to-day, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us. We ſhall attend on that Buſineſs the laſt Monday in every Month, during the above Time, at the Dwelling Houſe of Timothy Peckham, on Little Reſt Hill.

GARDNER MUMFORD,
SAMUEL HOXSIE.

South Kingſtown, Aug. 12, 1795.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 15th Day of September, 1795,

ABOUT 16 Acres of excellent Land, with a Dwelling Houſe, Barn, Cooper's Shop, and ſundry Out Houſes thereon, within about 50 Rods of Pawtuxet Bridge, belonging to the Heirs of Phineas Clarke Eſq; deceaſed.—Perhaps there is *no* Part of New England, where real Eſtates are riſing ſo faſt in Value, as at this Place; owing to the Increaſe of Navigation, Stores, and of Trade now carrying on there.—As ſeveral of the Heirs are under Age, a Credit will be given for a Part of the Sales (if deſired) giving good Security.

For further Particulars, and the Conditions of Sale inquire of ELNATHAN CLARKE, now on the Premiſes, and Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. HENRY MARCHANT, Eſquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, there will be expoſed to Sale at Public Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, kept by Mr. Thomas Townſend, in Newport, on Thurſday the Third Day of September, preciſely at 12 o'Clock; Six Bags, and one Barrel of COFFEE and Two Bales of COTTON.

W. PECK, *Marſhal*
Rhode Iſland Diſtrict.

Providence Auguſt 11, 1795

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE,
Providence, Auguſt 7, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the Purpoſe of receiving the *Entries* and *Duties* required by the Act of the Congreſs of the United States intitled "An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the Conveyance of Perſons" Attendance will be given in the ſeveral Counties of this Diſtrict, or State, on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Auxilliary Officers of Inſpection, viz.

In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cuſhing, Eſq; at this Office, in Providence.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Eſq; in Newport.

In the County of Waſhington, by Daniel E. Updike, Eſq; in North-Kingſtown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Eſq; in Eaſt-Greenwich.

In the County of Briſtol, by Samuel Boſworth, Eſq; at Briſtol.

Printed Blanks, for the Purpoſe of making the ſaid *Entries*, will be lodged at the ſaid ſeveral Offices,

JOHN S. DEXTER, Surveyor of the Revenue for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Newport, Auguſt 17th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Transfer of the Debt due to this State, from the United States, will commence at this Office on the 25th Inſtant, and be continued until the ſame be compleated: Therefore all Perſons poſſeſſed of the Abſtracts of the State Debt iſſued ſince the 24th of February laſt, are requeſted to bring or ſend them in, and receive therefor ſuch Payment as is ſpecified by the Act of the General Aſſembly paſſed at January Seſſion, A. D. 1795, entitled "An Act making Proviſion for the Tranſfer of the Stock of the United States belonging to this State, to the individual Creditors thereof."

H. SHERBURNE, *General Treaſurer*

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt Office until the* 15th *day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15. FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*

Leave Taunton every Wedneſday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 11 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton by 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerſet to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wedneſday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New Bedford to Newport, Towerhill, Weſterly in Rhode Iſland and to Stonington Point and New-London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New Bedford on Tueſday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wedneſday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New-London on Thurſday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New-London every Thurſday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P. M.

18. From Boſton by Providence (Eaſt-Greenwich) (Warren and Briſtol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6 A. M. arrive at Providence by 6 P. M. Leave Providence on Wedneſday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at Eaſt-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wedneſday at Warren on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport ſame days by 4 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tueſday and Thurſday by 4 P. M. arrive at Briſtol on Wedneſday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boſton on Thurſday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New-Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thurſday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at New-London by 10 A. M. Leave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tueſday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New Haven by 3 P. M. Returning, Leave New-Haven on Monday and Wedneſday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tueſday and Thurſday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 11 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wedneſday and Friday by noon. *Note the ſame as at road no 7.*

Note 1. The Poſt Maſter General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3 For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollers ſhall be incurred.

Note 4 Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1ſt of day of January next, and to continue until the 1ſt of October 1797.

Note 6. Should any perſons making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals ſuch alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Poſt Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Poſt Maſter General.

July 28.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers were, by the Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Eaſt Greenwich, on the Twenty-fifth Day of July laſt, appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of THOMAS FRY, Eſq; late of Eaſt Greenwich, deceaſed, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to adminiſter the Goods of ſaid deceaſed, not before adminiſtered by the Executor.—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON } *Adminiſt.*
THOMAS ILLINGHAST }

Eaſt Greenwich, Auguſt 4, 1795.

On the frequent defeats of the English, during the last Campaign.

THE toast of the Frenchmen in wars dread alarms,
O'er bottle or bowl, is "*success to our* ARMS!"
But drove from each trench and repuls'd from each post,
"*Success to our* LEGS" is the Englishman's toast.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

{ *Continued from our last.* }

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE PRODUCE. This may be viewed in a five fold light.

The produce of Fruit.
The produce of Trees.
The produce of Ground.
The produce of individuals.
The produce of the District.

THE PRODUCE OF FRUIT, depends much on the *species* of fruit, as well as the *season* it is matured in. Pears in general yield much more juice than apples. And some species of apples, much more than others. The general estimation is eight bags of apples, or 6 bags of pears to a hogshead of liquor. Hence some sorts of apples, as the Hagloe Crab and the Stire, in some dry seasons, will require near three hogsheads, or any other measure, of fruit to one of liquor.

THE PRODUCE OF TREES is extraordinary; evincing, in a striking manner, the fertility of the soil of this country. I was shown a *pear* tree, off which *two* hogsheads were made this year; and in the same furze of grounds was an apple tree, from which the same quantity was *expected* to be drawn. But this, supposing the expectation to be fulfilled, is a rare instance, I believe.—*One* hogshead of *cider*, I understand, is reckoned a great produce: three barrels a very great yield for one tree.—*But three* hogsheads of *perry* were, *it is said*, this year, produced by *one* pear tree!

But fruit, this year, is not only large and thickly hung upon the trees, but yields an unusual proportion of juice; which is nevertheless esteemed to be of a good quality.

THE PRODUCE OF GROUND I have been informed, and by an authority which I have no reason to doubt, that 20 hogsheads have been made from an acre of ground—a close orchard. This is not improbable; for it appears, above, that 40 trees may stand tolerably well on an acre of ground: so that the produce, in this case, is only half an hogshead each tree.

THE PRODUCE OF INDIVIDUALS, in a plentiful year, runs very high. This year, there are several men, who will make between two and three hundred hogsheads. I am assured by a person, who ought to be a judge of the subject that there are some few individuals, who will, this year, make 500 hogsheads of liquor; including cider, perry, and their own family drink. This is the less incredible, when we consider that there are individual plantations—single orchards—in Herefordshire, of 30 to 40 acres each.

It is from these larger plantations that the markets are principally supplied. Farmers, in general, have seldom more fruit than will supply their own enormous drink-houses.

It is observable, however, that cottagers, from encroachments made from commons and larger wastes (paying perhaps the Lord of the Manor a small quit-rent) thrown in, collectively, no inconsiderable quantity of liquor. Some of them making perhaps in a plentiful year, 8 to 10 hogsheads; and having no thirsty work-people to quench, the principal part of it goes of course to market.

THE PRODUCE OF THE COUNTRY In a fruit year, must be immense. Far exceeding the general conception. The produce of the four counties (of Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford and Worcester) which has passed thro' the dealer's hands, has been estimated at 25,000 hogsheads. And a quantity superior to that is, in a plentiful year, probably consumed within the district. The produce of the four counties, in a par of years, may therefore be laid at 30,000 hogsheads.

[To be continued.]

PROPOSALS

For publishing by SUBSCRIPTION an Engraving of SOUTH WEST VIEW of the TOWN of NEWPORT.

CONDITIONS—

1st. THAT the Publication shall be by Subscription, and that the Price of the Engraving shall be 3/. or 4/6 coloured.

2d. The Dimensions shall be 14 Inches by 8 Inches, executed by an Artist of the first Reputation, and published upon Paper of a superior Quality.

3d. The Publication to commence as soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers shall appear to defray the Expence.

The beautiful Prospect which a South West View of the Town of Newport affords, is a sufficient Inducement to the Undertaking.—To the Citizens of Newport who are daily in the Habit of surveying its Beauties no Recommendation is necessary.

Subscriptions are received by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post-Office—and by SAMUEL KING, in this Town.

Newport, August 20th, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being by the Town Council of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate of JONATHAN SLOCUM, Mariner, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Twelve Months from this Date being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—Therefore, we hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their respective Claims to either of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within said Term.

JOHN CHADSEY,
FRANCIS REYNOLDS.

Those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, and escape Trouble, and save Cost.

ELIZABETH SLOCUM Administratrix.

North Kingstown, August 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum. Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, August 24 1795.

Any Persons inclined to take in

WEAVING, at their own Homes, may have constant Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply at the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

Newport, Aug 19. 1795.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of PARKER LAWTON, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, within Three Months from this Date:—And those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment within the above Time, to

SARAH LAWTON, Administratrix

Newport, August 24 1795.

WANTED,

Two active Lads, about sixteen

or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleston, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer,

24th August, '95.

For SALE,

A very convenient House, plea-

santly situated, with a Well of excellent Water in the Wash Room, a good Cellar, paved, and a Garden.—For further Information, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 24 1795

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH HAMMOND, late of South Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us. We shall attend on that Business the last Monday in every Month, during the above Time, at the Dwelling House of Timothy Peckham, on Little Rest Hill.

GARDNER MUMFORD,
SAMUEL HOXSIE.

South Kingstown, Aug. 12, 1795.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 15th Day of September, 1795,

ABOUT 16 Acres of excellent Land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Cooper's Shop, and sundry Out Houses thereon, within about 50 Rods of Pawcatuck Bridge, belonging to the Heirs of Phineas Clarke, Esq; deceased.—Perhaps there is no Part of New England, where real Estates are rising so fast in Value, as at this Place; owing to the Increase of Navigation, Stores, and of Trade now carrying on there.—As several of the Heirs are under Age, a Credit will be given for a Part of the Sales (if desired) giving good Security.

For further Particulars, and the Conditions of Sale inquire of ELNATHAN CLARKE, now on the Premises, and Administrator to said Estate.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. HENRY MARCHANT, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District, there will be exposed to Sale at Public Auction, at the Coffee-House, kept by Mr. Thomas Townsend, in Newport, on Thursday the Third Day of September, precisely at 12 o'Clock; Six Bags, and one Barrel of COFFEE and Two Bales of COTTON.

W. PECK, *Marshal Rhode Island District.*

Providence, August 11, 1795

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE,
Providence, August 7, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the Purpose of receiving the *Entries* and *Duties* required by the Act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the Conveyance of Persons" Attendance will be given in the several Counties of this District, or State, on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Auxilliary Officers of Inspection, viz.

In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cushing, Esq; at this Office, in Providence.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Esq; in Newport.

In the County of Washington, by Daniel E. Updike, Esq; in North-Kingstown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Esq; in East-Greenwich.

In the County of Bristol, by Samuel Bosworth, Esq; at Bristol.

Printed Blanks, for the Purpose of making the said *Entries*, will be lodged at the said several Offices.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Rhode-Island.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Newport, August 17th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Transfer of the Debt due to this State, from the United States, will commence at this Office on the 25th Instant, and be continued until the same be compleated: Therefore all Persons possessed of the Abstracts of the State Debt issued since the 24th of February last, are requested to bring or send them in, and receive therefor such Payment as is specified by the Act of the General Assembly passed at January Session, A. D. 1795, entitled "An Act making Provision for the Transfer of the Stock of the United States belonging to this State, to the individual Creditors thereof."

H. SHERBURNE, *General Treasurer.*

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the* 15*th day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15. FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*

Leave Taunton every Wednesday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 11 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton on 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wednesday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New Bedford to Newport, Towerhill, Westerly in Rhode Island and to Stonington Point and New-London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New Bedford on Tuesday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wednesday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New London on Thursday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P. M.

18. From Boston by Providence (East-Greenwich) (Warren and Bristol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. arrive at Providence by 6 P. M. Leave Providence on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at East-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wednesday at Warren on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport same days by 4 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tuesday and Thursday by 4 P. M. arrive at Bristol on Wednesday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boston on Thursday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New-Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thursday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at New London by 10 A. M. Leave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New Haven by 3 P. M. Returning, Leave New-Haven on Monday and Wednesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tuesday and Thursday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 11 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wednesday and Friday by noon. *Note the same as at road no 7.*

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contracter shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1st of day of January next, and to continue until the 1st of October 1797.

Note 6. Should any persons making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Post Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Post Master General.

July 28.

WHEREAS the Subscribers were, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of East Greenwich, on the Twenty-fifth Day of July last, appointed Administrators to the Estate of THOMAS FRY, Esq; late of East Greenwich, deceased, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to administer the Goods of said deceased, not before administered by the Executor;—Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON } *Admin'rs.*
THOMAS FILLINGHAST }

East Greenwich, August 4, 1795.